

THE JOURNAL.

Camden, June 17, 1869

THE FAIR TO-NIGHT.

Our citizens of course, will not forget the rich treat to be afforded them to-night, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at their Fair, at the Town Hall. We understand that ample preparations have been made for the entertainment of a large number of visitors, and trust that the anticipations of the ladies will be more than realized.

REMOVED.

We understand that Mr. JAS. JONES has been removed from the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the first District, and Mr. F. Goss appointed in his place.

THE POST OFFICE.

John A. Boswell, Esq., has been appointed and commissioned Postmaster at Camden, in place of Mr. J. M. Gayle, removed. A difficulty has arisen between the two officials, by which the community are suffering a serious inconvenience. In the absence of instructions from the Department, Mr. Gayle refuses to surrender the mail keys, while Mr. Boswell contends that his commission gives him control of the mails and last night he took possession, and locked them up in the office of the Judge of Probate, where they now remain.

We trust the difficulty will be adjusted during the day.

FINE RAINS.

After a protracted drought which had operated somewhat unfavorably upon the corn crop, we were favored with refreshing rains on Monday afternoon and night. The weather has since been very favorable for the growing crops.

CATERPILLAR IN LANCASTER DISTRICT.—The Lancaster Ledger, of the 10th instant, says: A genuine cotton caterpillar, so-called, taken from a plantation a few miles South of the village, has been left at our office. It is claimed by professional ones that there is no mistake as to the identity. It is suggested by a gentleman somewhat familiar with the ravages of worms in the low country, that farmers should build small fires in different portions of their fields about sunset in the evening, which will, in a great measure destroy the fly from which the worm springs.

XIX CENTURY.

The first number of this Southern Magazine has just been received from the popular publishing house of Messrs. WALKER, EVANS AND COWSWELL of Charleston. The high reputation of its editors will secure for it, as it doubtless will merit, an extensive patronage. We understand that every copy of this number has been disposed of. The following is its table of contents:

The Blockade Runners of the Confederacy, Looking Back, The Taloud, Story of the Bud, (poetry), My Friend's Revenge. A True Story of the East India Mutiny, The North in the South, About Noses, The pleasure of a Garden, (Shoulder to Shoulder), Reminiscences of Confederate Camps and Fields, by 'Personne' Bellis, a Chapter on Lunacy, an Evening with a Spiritualist, The Death of the Maiden (poetry), In the Surf, Editorial Workshop: Our Greeting—The Letter Bag—Gossip, &c. Agricultural Department: The Ethics of Agriculture—Items. Department of Science, Art and Discovery, Passes En passant at Books, Publishers and Authors, Oil Politics—Our Jussumble of Sense and Nonsense. The N. W. Regime: Sooty-graph from a Charcoal Gallery—Ethiopian Eloquence on a Bender. Spoons and dishes—Something for Ladies—Odds and Ends for the Public at Large.

TERMS.—\$3.50 per annum—single copies 35 cents. To be had at Dr. YOUNG'S Bookstore.

Dr. LANGLEY, the travelling Agent, is in town and is stopping at the DeKalb House, where he will be pleased to receive subscriptions from our citizens.

LAND COMMISSIONER.—The Unionville Times says:

The richest office in the State has been given to C. P. Leslie, the Senator from Barnwell. He receives a salary of two thousand dollars a year, as Land Commissioner, and in addition thereto "shall receive such fees as the Advisory Board may prescribe, not to exceed in the aggregate for each title, the sum of ten dollars." The simple meaning of which is that he shall receive exactly ten dollars for every title. He will have at his disposal for the purchase of lands the sum of \$150,000, with which he can purchase 40,000 acres. This will be divided off into one thousand tracts of forty-acres each, giving to Mr. Leslie

the neat little sum of \$10,000, in addition to his salary. How much more may be made out of the large sums of money at his disposal, and from bonuses, depends entirely upon the honesty of the Land Commissioner.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is an old established Company and we recommend all who wish to make a good investment, thereby leaving a patrimony for their family to call upon W. WALLACE, Special Agent of the above Company for Kernhaw and adjoining Counties. We clip the following from the Atlanta Constitution:

"We call attention to the card of Mr. Godfrey, the general agent of the St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company. The company has 700 policies in its agency. It has paid policies to the amount of \$20,000—\$5000 to Mrs. R. S. Camp, and \$2,000 to Mrs. T. P. Maffett, Atlanta; \$10,000 to Mrs. Howell Cobb, and \$5,000 to Mrs. J. L. Byington, Macon; \$5,000 to Mrs. Jesse Youkin, Athens.

We have known Mr. Godfrey from our early boyhood, and commend him unreservedly.

His company offers liberal terms, pays dividends, enjoys a large patronage, and has courteous and efficient agents everywhere working energetically.

A GOOD MAGAZINE.

We have received the June number of the Carolina Farmer, with the following interesting table of contents:

The Rame Plant Indigenous to Minnesota; Interesting Correspondence; Tantalus; Hints on marketing small fruits; preservation of sheep from dogs; book farming; swine breeds and treatment; Prof. Mallet's Lecture; packing and shipping berries; the salt and lime mixture; wild Spinach; Gen. Washington's mules; teams for the farm; blackberry wine; Arctic Exploration; did you ever see a Canadian speculation in eggs; treatment for scratches; Essex swine; moles; extracts from an address delivered by Ex Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, at Danville, Va., on 29th of October, 1868; peanuts, pops, sans, &c.; walks and talks on a farm—No. 65; cultivation of broom corn in the South—interesting to farmers; beet root sugar; diseases of poultry; management of incubating hens; henneries; the incubator; black Spanish poultry; Southern Cultivator; monthly talk with our farmers; immigration; a word to our friends; immigration meeting; book table, Peters musical Monthly; Demorest's Magazine.

We take occasion in this connection to express our gratification at the growing interest in the Agriculture of the South. Publications like the Carolina Farmer contribute largely to the farmer's success and should be liberally patronized. Those who wish to improve their farms should send \$2.00 for a year's subscription to the Farmer.—Address, Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C.

Rev. John L. Johnson, of Spotsylvania Courthouse, is preparing for the press a series of biographical sketches of the alumni of the University of Virginia who fell in the late war. He has collected already sketches of about one hundred and fifty from the States of Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and the District of Columbia.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.—In accordance with orders received from Governor Scott, the Adjutant-General of the State has instructed the census-taker of this city to enroll all the citizens of this county between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. There are two forms for the enrollment, one embracing all between eighteen and thirty and years, and the other those between thirty and forty-five years.—There is to be no exception whatever in the enrollment, and all who desire exemption are required to apply to the Adjutant-General's office, Columbia. The census-taker will begin his duties in about ten days, when he will also take the census.—Charleston News.

GRANT GOING UNDER—CAN HE WITHSTAND THE PRESSURE.—It is marvelous to consider men who the administration is to stem the current of disapprobation that is flowing in upon it from every quarter. No other one that has ever been inaugurated, has, in so short a time, created such a degree of distrust and condemnation among its party friends. Turn which way you may the voice of condemnation comes up from the leaders of the party that made Grant President of the United States. They, more or less denounce most of his appointments as unfit to be made, while they do not spare the man who made them. Their displeasure is expressed in words neither mild nor polite. That Grant, as Executive, is worse than a failure, they admit. There are those whose wishes he has regarded in making appointments, who yet speak in his praise, but they are very few in number and of little influence. The clamor of condemnation rises above the faint words of praise. General Grant has neither the nerve nor the ability of Andrew Johnson, and hence cannot carry on an administration without a party. He cannot stand up and meet

the force of condemnation which his own party friends are bringing to bear against him. He must either become the abject, pliant tool of the radical leaders, or else continue to blunder as he has blundered from the beginning, and finally be ejected from office through an impeachment not a finesse. One of the other he has got to submit to. Had he taken a sensible, conservative and judicious course in the beginning, the Democracy of the country might have defended him in the proper discharge of his duties, but the party cannot touch his gift enterprise management or his shameful nepotism. He must stand or fall with his party, and then pass into that obscurity from which he will never be recalled, leaving to history an administrative record remarkable for its imbecility and pusillanimity, as well as an utter want of purpose.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The yellow fever, I regret to say, is at Quarantine. North German bark Ernst and Benno, from Havana for Queenstown, put in there this morning for medical assistance, part of the crew being down with that disease. Two of the crew, named Wilhelm Berge and Heinrich Buda died from the disease on Friday last and were buried at sea. The second officer, Helmutz Stun, while delicious from the fever, jumped overboard and was drowned. The captain and four others have all been down with it, but are now reported convalescent. The Quarantine authorities have given instructions that the vessel shall have no communication with the shore.

Steamers Idaho and City of Baltimore arrived at this port to day, from Liverpool, with a total of nearly 2000 passengers. As both vessels have been permitted to come up to the city, the presumption is that all hands are in good health. Another lot of small pox was imported yesterday by the ship Ocean, but the Quarantine authorities, as usual, refuse to furnish particulars, beyond the fact that the vessel is detained in the lower bay.

We republish below an article on Chinese immigration, from the Journal of Commerce, in which the writer intimates that the Chinese may be used profitably upon the Southern plantations. The character of these people for energy and industry is so clearly established, if we may credit the accounts of travelers abroad, and the knowledge which we ourselves possess of them, that it is a plausible inference, they may be effectually employed in restoring our plantations and successfully supplanting the negro in the cultivation of cotton. Their enterprise is unbounded; neither distance or difficulty have effect to deter them in pursuit of fortune.—Ubiquitous as the Yankee, and gifted with the same exceedingly just estimate of the almighty dollar, they are found wherever money may be made. Frugal and industrious, ready and willing to work, John Chinaman appeared with the earliest in the gold fields of Australia and California; he lent his valuable services to the Pacific Railroad and now that the great undertaking is accomplished, we apprehend, at comparative small expense, they can be brought to this section and disenthralled from the bondage of the "man and brother," we may yet see our fields restored to the fair and honest labor of these celestial gentry.

"The immigration from China to California during the next few months promises to be large. Yesterday's steamer brought over 1,300 passengers of which 1,250 were Chinese. The ship Shirley arrived from Hong Kong yesterday with 353 Chinese. The Windward and P. A. Palmer, now on their way here have together 850 passengers. The National Eagle, which sailed from Hong Kong for San Francisco the day before the steamer left, is supposed to have all she could accommodate. It is also understood that the three mail vessels loading for this port upon the departure of the steamer were likely to have all they could carry.

We have heard that a house in Chicago has sent out an agent to China to contract for 50,000 Chinese, to be sent East by the railroad. They are needed to work the Southern plantations. It is quite probable that, for the next three years, the increase of Chinese population will be limited only by the means of transportation. The Lower California Company, of which we have heretofore made mention, the agent of which in China is A. D. Poston, is simply an association of leading politicians in the East—such as Butler and Logan—to encourage Chinese immigration to the United States."

This Chinese immigration covers the great problem of the future of the American republic, involving our political religious and social destiny. We are to have a new race of people introduced into our midst—a people with entirely different manners, customs and habits, imbued with different political principles, and professing a religion which claims to be as moral as Christianity in its influences, and of greater antiquity. These people will come among us as our political equals, and give direction to the policy of the government in proportion to their number, which will not be much inferior to the ruling race in certain sections of the country.

There is but little doubt but this immigration is to receive for some time to come all possible encouragement. The causes which proved so effectual in pro-

moting European immigration will operate, and the same influences will be brought to bear. The commercial people of the North are already reaching out the commerce of the Orient as the for fountain of wealth.

There is a demand for steady agricultural laborers in the West, and a similar demand in the South under the stimulus of remunerative crops, with an abundance of fertile but unused lands. Besides this there will be the incentive to the yellow-faced celestial of an abundance of cheap wild land for homesteads, and a rate of daily wages unheard of in celestial economy. Of course the newly created steamship lines from California to China will lend every encouragement to the most profitable of all transportation traffic, the passenger traffic, and San Francisco will be, on the Pacific coast, what New York is on the Atlantic—the entrepot for emigration—drawing from a source more than double in capacity.

A FIGHT AT SEA.—A correspondent of the Petaluma Journal and Argus, of April 15, relates the following singular incident:

A novel sight was witnessed a few days ago by Mr. Gaffney, who lives near Rodoga Bay. While plowing near the coast his attention was directed to an unusual commotion in the water, nearly a mile from shore, which proved to be a conflict between five sword fish and a sperm whale. The ocean was quite calm, and, as they neared the shore, their movements could be plainly seen. The whale was no match for his antagonists, who seemed to understand his only means of defence, and displayed considerable knowledge of tactics, in parrying with their formidable adversary. In making their thrusts into his sides they would keep clear of his tail, one blow of which would have been fatal to them. With maddened fury the huge monster of the deep would strike right and left causing the water to boil by the force of the blow—and then he would dive deep to escape the relentless fury of his tormentors, but he was followed and soon brought to the surface. Deep gashes could be seen in his side, and the blood flowing freely. The fight was witnessed for nearly an hour, when the whale, in the agony of despair, started for the shore, dragging himself upon some low rocks, and soon died from effects of the wounds. Gashes two feet long and six feet deep were made in his side. Many in this city went to see him. He was between fifty and sixty feet long. The Third day the tide rose high enough to float him from the rocks, and he floated out to sea.

COMPLICATIONS IN HAVANA.

Our telegram from Washington states that the volunteers in Havana forced the new Captain General to countermand General Dulce's requisition for five thousand regular troops from Spain and this statement seems to explain the recent report from Madrid that advice had been received there from Cuba that no more troops were needed. It is also said that the difficulties between the Spanish officials in Havana and the volunteers are increasing. Our telegram from Havana yesterday reported that a committee of citizens of Havana (which under present circumstances means volunteers) would go to Porto Rico to meet the new Captain General and escort him to that city. There is a seeming contradiction in these various reports as to the views that control the Spanish volunteers in Cuba which can only be explained events as develop. We do not believe that the volunteers contemplate at present ignoring the authority of the home government. But their action has deprived the government in Havana of its legal authority and installed an anomalous state of affairs there very similar to that which existed in Mexico in 1858. They will find it very difficult if not impossible to retrace their steps in a committee to meet General Rodas is to induce him to adopt their views. The consequences of their misstep in driving out Dulce will reach further than the volunteers ever contemplated. It will be seen by our Washington telegram that the Cuban agents are pressing our government to recognize President Cespedes, and we do not see any logical plea on which Mr. Fish can refuse to grant the Cubans belligerent rights and assent to their quest of Peru Chile that the United States shall lend its influence to humanize the war in Cuba.—New York Herald.

Wendell Phillips' new nigger is the "noble red man," and Wendell, who glories in all the mischances of white men, glows with special delight over the fact that the Indians have got the Pacific Railroad within their reach, and can tear up the rails and shoot off conductors. His reasons for this admiration of the red nigger are, first, that the Indians act upon something that seems to Wendell like woman's rights; and next, that when they emancipated their slaves they gave them a share of their possessions. He regards them as splendid examples.—Id.

HON. RIVERLY JOHNSON—SUMNER'S SPEECH.—A correspondent of New York Times gives an account of a professed interview with the Hon. Riverly Johnson, late United States Minister to England, at his country residence, near Palmiro, a few days ago. Mr. Johnson said:

"Sumner's speech is absurd! Do you know what they say of it in England? Clarendon says that it is absurd and preposterous; that it is not the speech

of either a lawyer or a statesman; that its propositions are wholly inadmissible. 'Why,' said Mr. Johnson, 'this same Mr. Sumner wrote to Mr. Bright on the 19th or 20th of last January that the protocol which I sent here would have almost been unanimously approved if it had been received three weeks sooner. Mr. Sumner said to my colleague Mr. Vickers, that a month earlier it would have been as welcome as champagne.' Bright denounces Sumner's speech in strongest terms.

"Why don't the English papers publish Mr. Sumner's speech?"

"Why, because it is too nonsensical. Clarendon says that the United States as a Government have no claims against England as a Government. The United States have private individual claims against England, and England has private individual claims against the United States. These English people and Government are willing to submit to an arbitration. Clarendon says that England might as well say that she would reject the treaty because the holders of the Irish Republican bonds might come in under its terms. The Americans whom I have met abroad denounce Mr. Sumner as much as the English people do. It is a foolish speech. Take that point which he makes about a blockade.—That decision in the prize cases in 2 Black is totally against him. The English papers have not published, and will not publish his speech."

Mr. Johnson was very indignant on this subject. He could not tolerate the idea of attaching any importance or significance whatever to the ideas of the Massachusetts senator. He started up from his seat, and walking up and down the room, nervously and rapidly said: "The English Government will never accede to the Sumner demand. Clarendon won't yield one inch from his position. They have taken it, a demand be shaken in their resolve. They are a very proud people, a powerful people, and cannot be frightened."

"What do you think of war between England and the United States, Mr. Johnson? What would be the result of it?"

The negroes in Washington have proved themselves to be just what the southern people have always said they were—totally unfit to be entrusted with the right of suffrage. They will allow no division in their rank. The negro who votes as the majority do not desire him to vote, does so at the risk of his life. Razors and brickbats were the instruments used by the negroes in their fights in Washington.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE CUBAN LADIES.—On Monday evening one of the members of the Cuban Ladies' Relief Association received from Havana about \$20,000 worth of magnificent jewelry—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c. the personal contributions of patriotic ladies in Havana to the cause of Cuban independence. Among them were some tiny sets of jewelry worn by children, which had been contributed in aid of the patriots. These articles are to be sold at a fair to be given by the ladies of the association, to be held in this city some time next month.—New York Sun.

OUR FISH SUPPLY.—We hear that a circular has been issued by Governor Scott, and sent to prominent and intelligent citizens throughout the State, with a view of eliciting from them full particulars touching the past and present condition of the fisheries of the State. By the issuing of such a circular it is expected that a great mass of valuable information will be collected touching this important subject. Each neighborhood is requested to make a report, and when responses shall have been received from all quarters of the State, the attention of the Legislature will be inspired in such a manner as to direct measures calculated to arrest the decline and possible annihilation of the fish supply. Likewise, a plan for the artificial restocking of the streams and rivers of the State will be urged. Charleston News.

SWAPPING A WIFE FOR A HORSE.

An exchange tells of an amusing case which came before a lawyer of Pontiac, Michigan, a short time since. The story goes that a man in Oakland county (whose name is not mentioned) became enamored of another man's wife, and supposing that if he could gain her husband's consent, for a valuable consideration he could take her to himself without violating the law, (she being willing) produced a forged letter from the woman's father to the effect that he had heard serious charges against his son in law, and was coming to take his daughter away. The husband, supposing that he must lose his wife, was induced to accept a horse in exchange for her, supposing that he would thus be released from the bonds of matrimony without the trouble and expense of applying to the courts. A few days since the husband hearing that his wife intended to return to her first love, and not feeling disposed to receive her, and was much surprised to learn that the bargain and sale had made were void. He now wishes to obtain a divorce, and congratulates himself on having the best of the bargain, for he says he has a horse that is worth more than the woman ever was.

M Chevalier ascended in a mammoth balloon near Flushing, N. Y., a few days since. He rose to a height of 4,500 feet. He passed through two layers of rain clouds, and was drenched

to the skin, and then ascended to a range of white vapor clouds, which enveloped him as in a deep mist. On rising above them, he opened into a broad sunlight, with the thermometer at freezing point. The sky was of a deeper blue than seen from the earth, and the white clouds below shone with a dazzling lustre. His balloon was of a peculiar construction. By pulling a rope he opened a valve at the top three feet in diameter. The gas rushed out, and the air was drawn in from the neck, seven inches wide, which in all balloons, is always open. The lower part of the balloon then collapsed and struck upward, forming a kind of roof. His weight in the basket presented a shrinkage at the upper part. The weight of M Chevalier made the balloon form a cone into, and he descended with ease and safety.

Chinese laborers, fresh from the Pacific, have already made their appearance in New Orleans, probably the forerunners of thousands of their race, who will flock to the sugar and rice lands of the Pelican State, by way of the railroad and the river. John Chinaman, with his fragile and industrious habits, will be a welcome assistant to the planters in that section. One load of coolies was imported thither from Havana two years since, and are still working upon a sugar plantation in Louisiana, but the Customhouse officials nipped the enterprise, and stopped the further importation. But how can it be stopped this time?

The State of California, with the view of establishing the business of silk-making as one of its fixed pursuits, offers a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars for every five thousand mulberry trees to be paid when they are two years old, and a premium of three hundred dollars for every hundred thousand cocoons.

A STRANGE FISH.—The Barnwell Sentinel says: "A strange fish was caught at Hagood's Mill lately by Mr. Long. It had two mouths and two tongues and his hook was in its lower mouth. It was a red belly perch of good size. We have never heard anything of the kind before. Mr. Long states that several examined the fish, and of course what he says can be relied upon."

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Confederate dead are being removed from the Chickamauga battle field, and reinterred in the Confederate cemetery at Marietta, Ga. The Journal says that about two hundred bodies arrived there during the past week.

"The result would be unfavorable to us. In the first place, our debts are great. We have no more, and cannot be a war so long as there is any common sense left to the two peoples. Now, to talk about it for argument's sake, England was never better prepared for a war than she is now, and the United States is less able to enter on a contest of the kind than she was during the rebellion."

AUSTRALIA.—A terrible drought, it is reported, prevails in the central portion of Australia. The road from Wagga Wagga to Hay is strewn with the skeletons or the decaying carcasses of wretched animals that have perished from starvation or thirst. Horses, cattle, and sheep, and even the wild animals of the plains—kangaroos, emus, and turkeys—are lying dead in all directions, tainting the atmosphere and giving abundant occupation to the crows. A traveller along this route says that the country can only be described as the "Valley of the Shadow of Death."

RICHMOND, VA., June 13.

A duel took place on Saturday afternoon, between Captain W. E. Cameron, editor of the Petersburg Index, a Conservative paper, and Robert W. Hughes, a contributor to the Richmond State Journal, a Republican organ, in consequence of an article denouncing Hughes. The fight took place in North Carolina, sixteen miles from the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Weapons pistols. Cameron was struck in the breast at the first fire, the ball striking a rib glancing. Hughes demanded another fire, but the surgeon pronounced Cameron unable to deliver another shot. Hughes then declared he was satisfied, and the affair ended. Cameron's wound is severe, but it is not dangerous.

GENERAL Canby refuses to accede to the petition of the Colored Men's Convention requesting him to issue an order giving colored people equal rights in cars and steamboats. He says the courts only have authority to redress such grievances.

There is a man near Kansas City, Mo., named Jacob Furnace, who is over one hundred and eighteen years old. He still shows considerably activity, and cultivates a little garden, in which he takes great delight. His eyesight is better than it was years ago; his voice is not strong, yet he converses freely, and apparently without labor.

FOUND.

A SILVER WATCH, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. JOSEPH GOODALE. June 17.